THE DAILY JOURNAL

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To Indiana Republican Editors. The itinerary of the association's outing for next week has been shortened one day. All the editors from the south who arrive at Crawfordsville by 1 p. m. Monday will be taken in charge by the citizens of that place and will be given a dinner at one of the hotels and a carriage drive. Trains rorth and south reach Marmont at 5:25 p. m. The editors will find a location at one of the various hotels, where special rates have been secured. From 7:36 to 11 a reception will be held in the parlors of the Lake View. At 9 a. m. Tuesday the association will meet for a business session. At 2:30, sharp, Captain Crook, of the steamer Aubbeenaubee, and Captain Morris, of the Peerless, will take the party on the boats for a seven-mile ride around the lake. There will be no charge for this, as it is tendered by these gentlemen as a favor to the editors. At 5:25 the party will leave the lake for South Bend, and upon arrival there will go at once to the residence of Mr. Fred Miller, of the Tribune, where a banquet will be tendered by the citizens. The editors will be located for the night at hotels Oliver, Sheridan and New Titus, At 9 a. m. Wednesday cars will be at the corner of Washington and Michigan streets to take the party to Mishawaka. They will return to South Bend for an early lunch, and at 1 p. m. will be taken from their hotels for a carriage drive through the city and to Notre Dame. Returning, the party will leave the city at 6:30 and arrive in St. Joseph at 7:50 p. m. for supper. On Thursday a carriage and steamboat ride, a visit to Benton Harbor and the fruit farms will end the programme. Editors should secure passes for themselves and any member of their families to the junction with the Michigan division of the Vandalia, and also apply to Mr. Chesbrough, of St. Louis, at once for the special pass over the Vandalia.

The iron seems to have entered Senator Gorman's soul.

J. A. KEMP, Secretary.

The presidential cuckoo is singing very small these days.

Probably Mr. Cleveland did not know the Gorman gun was loaded.

Why not arbitrate the differences between Cleveland and the Senate?

Senator Hill is doing his best to prove that Mr. Cleveland is a Democrat.

Mr. Cleveland understands by this time that he ought to have kept off the grass.

Senator Gorman is not an Anarchist, but

he hurls political dynamite with telling

"He digged a pit, he digged it deep, he

digged it for his brother"-Gorman did: and brother Voorhees fell in clear up to his neck. In this Democratic crisis Republicans are

quiet, but not unhappy. Bre'r Rabbit, he ain't sayin' nothin', but he jes' set back an' grin an' grin. As a news center the Senate is doing re-

markably well. It is an unexpected source of interest and entertainment in what is usually a dull season. The President roasted the Democratic

Senators and the latter skinned the President. Most people would prefer not to undergo either operation. The Democratic party has reached a

point where it is not praying for this or that kind of a tariff bill, but for "anything, good Lord," that can be so called. Mr. Cleveland has generally been re-

garded as a man who knows his own mind. Perhaps he does when he meets it face to face, but latterly he has seemed unable to

It was a wise decision on the part of the Republican Senators to let the Democrats do all the talking at this stage of the tariff bill. They have made things sufficiently in-

If it had been known in 1892, as Senator Gorman declares it true, that Mr. Cleveland had given secret assurances that sugar should be taxed, he would have been overwhelmingly defeated.

Senator Gorman says Grover Cleveland is one of the most remarkable men who has been in public life in recent years in this or any other country, and adds, in effect-"and I made him."

Mr. Cleveland is one of those men with whom it takes a long time to get fully acquainted. According to all appearances the better they know him the less the members of his unfortunate party like him.

Senator Gorman says in effect that Mr. Cleveland could not have been elected in 1892 had he not given secret assurances that sugar would be protected. He should be called His Saccharine Excellency.

The people who are responsible for this administration may be thoroughly enjoying the edifying spectacle it now presents to the country, but an ear laid to the ground detects no sound of applause.

The prompt and manly refusal of Hon. William Johnston, of Valparaiso, to accept the congressional nomination of the rump convention at Hammond clears the political atmosphere in the Tenth district and I render the ocean carrying trade."

removes the last barrier to harmonious Republican action. The principals to the controversy having agreed to sacrifice what each believed to be his rights and privileges in the matter, nothing remains for their respective adherents but to bury all differences and to agree upon a candidate who will be satisfactory to all concerned. This ought not to be a difficult matter in a district where so many able and competent men are to be found. With harmonious action a Republican victory is assured in that district and nothing now stands in the way of this result.

SENATOR GORMAN'S SPEECH.

No more remarkable speech has been delivered in Congress within the memory of any person now living than was that of Senator Gorman on Monday. It is not asserted that more able, eloquent, logical and scholarly speeches have not been delivered in Congress, for there have been many such. Senator Gorman is not eloquent or scholarly, and whatever ability he has is mainly in the direction of personal politics and party management. His speech of Monday was on these lines exclusively, and mainly for that reason it was a very remarkable speech. One searches it in vain for any discussion of principles, for any trace of statesmanship or for any recognition of patriotic duty to the country at large. It was simply the speech of a politica, boss trying to counter on one who had attacked him, the desperate effort of an enraged leader to get even with his assailant reckless of remoter consequences.

Regarded from this point of view, one is compelled to admit the skill as well as the vigor of the attack. Mr. Gorman's arraignment of the President was dramatic as well as terrible. Nothing could have been more effective than the manner in which, after delivering his defiance and stating his case against the President, he flashed his supporting witnesses before the Senate. At a wave of the hand, almost at the crack of whip, Senator Vest, and after him Senator Jones, took the floor to corroborate, confirm and strengthen all that Senator Gorman had said. His support wheeled into line with admirable precision. No general ever set his squadrons more skillfully and no showman ever evinced greater talent for dramatic effect.

A careful reading of the speech show that Mr. Gorman traveled far outside of the record and either revealed or hinted as many things which had no connnection with the tariff question or the passage of the Senate bill. It reads as if, his blood being up, he was determined not only to win this fight but to settle old scores. He was not only determined to knock his opponent out, but to punish him as badly as possible. How else can one interpret his reference to "the filth and slime of the campaign of 1884," which even Republicans have kindly allowed to pass into oblivion, and to the President himself as "a coward in high place" and "consumed with vanity and a desire to set his judgment above that of his fellows." These and other similar expressions indicate that the speech was as much an outburst of long-restrained anger and contempt as it was of sudden provocation. Its effect remains to be seen. It certainly will not contribute to the harmonizing of Democratic differences on the tariff question, and it can hardly fail to widen the breach between the President and the lead-

ers of his party in the Senate. FAVORS STEAMSHIP SUBSIDIES.

The latest Democratic convert to Republican principles up to date is Mr. George W. Bell, United States consul at Sydney, New South Wales. When President Cleveland appointed Mr. Bell to his present position he stood squarely on the Democratic platform of opposition to all subsidies for the purpose of promoting American trade. In fact, according to the Democratic idea, this was but another form of the odious principle of protection, by which the government was made to foster and protect American interests in preference to others. Therefore, it was the bounden duty of all good Democrats to denounce it, and the less they knew about the policy of other countries or the practical operation of steamship subsidies the more vigorously they denounce them.

But Mr. Bell has had his eyes opened. The Sentinel of yesterday published a letter from him in which he set forth at considerable length the resources of New South Wales and the importance of securing its trade. The facts and figures presented by him leave no doubt that it is a country of great resources and possibilities, and that it should be the policy of the United States to develop its trade with that and other Australasian colonies. He shows that out of 5,830 entries and departures of foreign vessels at the port of Sydney during the year 1893 there were but sixteen of American steamers. There are, he says, sixteen regular lines of monster steamers plying between Sydney and the British isles and various ports of Europe, China and Japan, besides hundreds of tramp steamers from all parts of the habitable globe, while the only vessels flying the American flag are two small steamers that ply between Sydney and San Francisco, each of which makes eight trips a year. In explanation of this humil-

iating fact he says: Most of the steamer lines making this their terminus are heavily subsidized, and this seems now to be a strong factor in modern marine commerce, and whether wise as a policy or not, when one or a few adopt it, others must follow the example or surrender the ocean carrying trade Of course it seems to be against the policy the United States to subsidize ocean transit lines, though, as before remarked, we pay at least \$150,000,000 annually to foreign ship owners for carrying our cargoes. Six per cent. of what we now pay those foreign ship owners would exceed all the annual subsidies paid by all European nations, and, if applied to the encouragement of American ships, it would bring into existence a merchant marine to construct. supply and man which would employ number of men equal to Coxey's army.

Thus we have the confession of the Democratic consul at Sydney that the immense advantage of foreign steamship lines over American is that the former are subsidized by their governments. "Of course," he says, "it seems to be against the policy of the United States to subsidize ocean transit lines." To be truthful he should have said it is against the policy of the Democratic party to do anything to develop American trade, but he is frank enough to admit that "whether it is a wise policy or not, when one or a few countries adopt it others must follow the example or sur-

sition of the Republican party for years past, and it is gratifying to see that a Democratic officeholder, when brought face to face with facts, admits that it is the correct position.

INTERESTING REVELATIONS.

Senator Gorman was so mad on Monday that he either did not know or did not care what he was saying. Whatever may have been the reason, the public is indebted to it for some interesting revelations of inside history. Ordinarily, Mr. Gorman is one of the most reticent and secretive men, talking very little, and weighing his words very carefully, but on this occasion he was communicative to a surprising degree, telling party secrets that he has probably never hinted at before except in strictest confi-

Two of these disclosures are of special interest. Mr. Gorman says that the tariff plank in the platform of 1892 which was rejected by the Chicago convention was prepared by Mr. Cleveland's friends, and that the one which was finally adopted was "pushed by those who desired to defeat his nomination." This may have been suspected before, but it has never been known outside of the custodians of party secrets. Mr. Gorman further says that no one expected Mr. Cleveland to stand on the platform that was adopted, and "his letter was looked forward to with anxiety." The letter was a straddle, and Mr. Gorman says "it changed the tide and elected Mr. Cleveland." This is equivalent to an admission that he was elected by trickery and false pretense. The platform faced one way and his letter of acceptance the other. According to Mr. Gorman, the game was to "catch 'em acomin' and a-goin'."

Another revelation made by Mr. Gorman, quite as interesting and even more disgraceful, is that in order to secure political support in 1892 Mr. Cleveland gave pledges before the election that sugar should be protected. Mr. Gorman says these pledges were given "after a great deal of talk and most careful consideration" to the two Senators from Louisiana, and that they formed part of the understanding on which he and Senator Brice agreed to go to work and save the Democratic party from defeat. Mr. Gorman saw nothing disgraceful in this pre-election pledge of the President, which was really an indecent if not corrupt bargain between Mr. Cleveland and the sugar interest, but honest men will regard it differently. It shows that while Mr. Cleveland was running on a platform that denounced protection as unconstitutional and robbery, he was still willing secretly to pledge himself and his party to protect the sugar interest. These revelations by Mr. Gorman will become a part of political

HOPKINS'S MISTAKES.

Mayor Hopkins, of Chicago, umpired a game of baseball last Sunday. Hopkins is evidently without any sense of the proprieties. He showed his unfitness for his office by his indisposition to interfere with the riotous strikers, only taking measures against them when forced to do so. He is probably seeking now to restore himself to the favor of the lawless socialistic element, and by taking part in a Sunday ball game seeks to show himself one of the "boys." He makes a great mistake here. Besides offending and disgusting all citizens of Chicago who believe in the oldfashioned observance of the first day of the week he will miss the approval of another great class, the individuals of which may not observe Sunday strictly themselves, but have a clearly-defined objection to seeing all the barriers thrown down. It is a mistake to suppose that people whose own behavior is not all that could be wished are admirers of careless deportment in others, especially when the others are in places of authority. The reckless lawbreaker has a contempt for other lawbreakers and cherishes a secret admiration for the man of moral uprigntness. The ordinary man, even though he be an Anarchist of the sort Hopkins wants to conciliate, will think better of a public officer who maintains the dignity of his place and refuses to belittle himself. Perhaps the Mayor of Chicago is not conscious of a loss of self-respect by his Sunday's performance, but he fell, even in the estimation of the hoodlums, who showed their disrespect by hooting him off the field for alleged unfair rulings. For his own sake Hopkins should have stayed at home.

The statements of the banks of Indianapolis, published in the Journal yesterday, show them to be in a very healthy condition. Comparing these statements, which are of July 18, 1894, with those of Oct. 3, 1893, they show, during the last nine months, an increase in total assets from \$11,876,798.53 to \$13,434,404.83; in deposits from \$8,264,678,12 to \$9,827,151,47; in cash and exchange from \$4,559,077.38 to \$5,405,005.14; and a decrease in loans and discounts from \$5,-592,402.93 to \$5,407,601.24. Every item of this showing points to conservative management and healthy banking conditions,

The Journal congratulates the people of Indiana in general and the city of Fort Wayne in particular on the prospect of an appropriation by Congress for the erection of a monument at that city to mark the site of the old fort of that name, constructed and occupied by Gen. Anthony Wayne in his campaign against the Indians in 1794. As one of the well authenticated historic spots in Indiana connected with events of more than local interest, the site of this old fort well deserves to be commemorated by Congress.

If Senator Vilas undertakes the defense of the President in a set speech the country will be treated to a rare exhibition of polysyllabic oratory. The Wisconsin Senator never uses a word of two syllables if he can find one of three or four to answer the purpose. Instead of saying "I have the utmost faith in the President's bonesty of purpose," he would say 'I desire to asseverate my implicit confidence in the chief executive's moral integrity and steadfast conscientiousness."

It is said the President sent a personal message to Senator Gorman on Monday morning requesting him to call at the White House. The Senator did so, only to be made madder than ever by being told Of | that the time had come to drop talking |

course they must. That has been the po- | and take steps towards passing a tariff bill. He left the White House boiling with rage and a few hours later delivered his phi-

> Colonel Watterson says there was but one key to the situation, and that was the Chicago platform. But Mr. Gorman airily brushes the Chicago platform aside with a wave of his hand, and says no one ever expected Mr. Cleveland to stand on its radical tariff plank. When Democratic statesmen disagree over their own party policy who shall hope to decide?

Governor Waite, of Colorado, persists in writing himself down an ass by asserting that it is clearly unconstitutional for the President to send troops into any State without a demand from the Governor thereof. He might as well assert that it is unconstitutional for the United States marshal to make arrests in any State without the permission of the Governor.

The deadly parailel column has been drawn or President Cleveland showing that but a short time ago he distinctly and publicly favored the income tax and some other things he has condemned in his recent letter. But what of that? A man with a mighty mind like his ought to be permitted to change it once in a while just to give it

If any Anarchists now in this country wish to go back to their native land they will never have a better opportunity, steerage tickets, with no return coupon, being obtainable for \$10. They can also have the assurance that the American people will cheerfully speed the parting guests.

If there is any man in the Senate who feels real good and like walking on his hands or standing on his head on the gate post, it is David Bennett Hill. The chance to rub salt-or is it sugar?-in the wounds of Cleveland fills him with delirious joy.

It was a very happy thought to give Oscar C. McCulloch's name to the summer home for sick children. Mr. McCulloch inspired many benevolent undertakings in Indianapolis, and it is right that his name should be formally perpetuated in connection with at least one of them. If he were himself to make the choice it seems likely that he would select this most gentle charity-the last with which he was associated before his death-as the one with which he would wish to be most closely identified in the memory of his friends.

The Washington "corresponder" usually finds his occupation gone for the season long before the middle of July, but this is a summer of content for him. Like the rest of the country the corresponder wants Congress to act, but unlike other people, the more awful it acts the better he is pleased. Just at present he has nothing to ask in this line.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

No Doubt. "When other lips and other tongues The tale of love shall tell-" I have no doubt, Evangeline, You'll like it just as well.

Would It?

Watts-What do you think of the idea of popular election of Senators? Potts-I hardly know. Do you think it would result in the election of popular Senators?

Only Half Way. Timmins-I am afraid I am getting old. A

giggling girl is becoming a nuisance to me. Simmons-You are not getting old; you are merely getting middle-aged. When you begin to grow old you will commence liking giggling girls again. All for the Best.

"Ah, look at the dudes," said the young ward heeler as a couple of well-dressed men passed by. "They gimme a pain." "Never you mind that, Jimmy," said the elder heeler. "If them fellers didn't put in so much time thinkin' about clothes they might be goin' into politics, and then you and me would be likely gittin' the worst of

it. See?" THE INDIANA PRESS.

A "scab," according to the modern idea, is a man who works and earns a living when others say he should loaf and become an object of charity.-Lafayette Times.

The very fact that Debs or any other agitator is safe as to his person, or as to his property, is due to the laws which they are disposed to decry.-Marion Chronicie. Of course the Senate tears its hair over President Cleveland's letter. Whoever heard of a spanked incorrigible blessing the wielder of the slipper that smiteth him? -Goshen News.

It begins to look as if real, genuine tariff reform will be left for the genuine old tariff reform Republican party, and there may be room for a little of the right kind. -Frankfort Express.

When the tariff is reformed the old reliable Republican party will do the business. The Democratic party cannot even reform itself, and, the Lord knows, it needs it badly.-Frankfort News.

One lesson that will be taught by the strike and by others that will follow if the piebald tariff bill becomes a law is that workingmen cannot get Republican wages under a Democrat tariff or the prospect of one.-New Albany Tribune.

The Democrats have been nearly a year

trying to construct a tariff bill, and the delay has cost the country millions upon millions of dollars. Let them pass a resolution of confidence in the McKinley law and go home.-Evansville Standard.

It will not happen again very soon that men who have no grievance against their own employers will quit work and sacrifice good places because some other men in an entirely different kind of industry are having trouble with their employes.-Goshen

The latest "tie up" is that of the tariff bill. It is doubtful if even General Schofield can clear the track so it can do business. Debs's boycott was a miserable fizzle. How the President's order will be obeyed the future only can determine. -Fort Wayne Gazette.

CLEVELAND AND GORMAN.

People who call the Maryland Senator the Debs of the Washington strike forget that Debs took the Keeley cure, while the Marylander persists in drinking out of the same bottle with the Republicans .- St. Louis Republic (Dem.) It is almost a recompense for the business

depression caused by the tariff tinkering to have this exposition of the method by which Democracy attempted to carry out its chosen reform and demonstrates its inability to do it .- Pittsburg Dispatch (Rep.) Mr. Gorman has properly exposed the President all along the line. The Senator has placed upon the shoulders of Grover Cleveland the responsibility for whatever embarrassment or disaster may come to the Democratic party from the present condition .- Cincinnati Enquirer (Dem.)

It makes it impossible for the Senate to recede from its position without humiliation, just as the President's letter made it impossible for him to sign the Senate bill without stultifying himself. It is now more than probable that there will be no tariff la-islation at all by this Congress.-Louis-

vide Commercial (Rep.) No scheming politician was ever more completely cornered, and certainly no President ever placed himself in such a pitiable attitude before the American people. 'Party perfidy" and "party dishonor" are bad enough, but unless Mr. Cleveland can explain these statements, hot from the mouths of his party associates and fellow-

has been guilty of a much more heinous offense .- Pittsburg Commercial (Rep.)

It was a savage attack which was made on the President in the Senate yesterday, and though the specifications fall very much short of sustaining the broad charge made by Senator Gorman, the statements made by Senators Vest, Jones and Harris certainly call for further explanation from the President.-Detroit Free Press (Dem.)

The general impression at Washington is that the sequel of all this disreputable business will be the postponement of any and all tariff legislation at this session, and that no tariff at this session means no change at all in the tariff as it now stands. Such a consummation would be an incalculably great boon to the country.-Chicago Inter Ocean (Rep.)

That some of the Senators would seek to vent their displeasure in speech was only to have been expected, but the tirade of the Maryland politician exceeded all anticipations. It was, perhaps, the most venomous, if not the most undignified assault ever made upon the chief magistrate of the United States by a member of the Senate. -Chicago Record (Ind.)

The whole miserable business has degenerated into a personal wrangle, in which Democracy has no prospect save for dishonor, and tariff reform none save for defeat. Concessions are proposed on all hands except concessions to the wishes of the people. It is a situation which offers choice between some degrees of evil, but none of good.-Louisville Courier-Journal (Dem.)

SHREDS AND PATCHES.

How does Mr. Cleveland enjoy playing second fiddle to Dave Hill?-Boston Jour-

Mesdames Lease and Diggs mustn't for-

get that they are trying to be gentlemen. -Detroit Tribune. When a man in power does a good thing it appears to hurt the Democratic party. -Cincinnati Tribune

Governor McKinley's tariff bill never attempted to do business under false pretenses.-Chicago Dispatch. What the Democratic party most needs

at this blessed moment is some one to tell it what to do.-Philadelphia Press. The a b c d of the new American alphabet is something to be proud of-Altgeld,

Breckinridge, Coxey and Debs.-New York The danger of the tariff bill is nothing compared to the danger of the country if the bill were passed.-Philadelphia North

The Senate might retaliate by adopting a resolution providing that members of the sas City Journal.

Mr. Gresham is Secretary of State at Washington, but the government of the republic of Hawaii still lives .- Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph A fellow often thinks that a girl "by any

other name would be as sweet," but he finds out his mistake after he gives her his own.-Brooklyn Life. Congressman Conn has considerable to say about ameliorating the condition of mankind, but he goes right anead manufactur-

ing cornets.-Washington Post. Senator Gorman's language in the Senate yesterday in his arraignment of the President was in the nature of "free raw material." Eh?-Cincinnati Enquirer.

FRICK ON THE STAND

FURTHER TESTIMONY TAKEN ON THE ARMOR-PLATE FRAUDS.

The "Blow Holes" Said to Be Unimportant Defects and Not Such as to Render the Plates Defective.

WASHINGTON, July 24. - Chairman

Frick, of the Carnegie Steel Company, was

the witness before the naval committee in the armor-plate investigation to-day. Mr. Frick asserted that he had opposed entering on the work of making armor plate since the necessary plant would be costly and the company would have but one customer. While the company's output of 1893 had been more than three million tons only fifty thousand tons was armor plate. It was a comparatively unimportant branch of the works, and he had left the details entirely to Superintendent Hunsicker. Mr. Frick regarded the penalty levied by the Navy Department as exorbitant, and had appealed to the President, as he was permitted to under the law. He considered the President's decision unjust in the amount exacted, since all the company had stipulated to do was to furnish the best armor. Like the other witnesses, Mr. Frick asserted that the tensile tests of plate were of no importance as compared with ballastic tests. He did not regard the information to the government as conspiracy on the part of former strikers for revenge, but rather as a money-making scheme. Informer Craig had come to him before the information was given out, intimating that a conspiracy was on foot, and giving as his motive for the visit gratitude toward a member of the company who had assisted his sister in obtaining an education. Mr. Frick told also of a visit from an unknown

elderly woman, who said she came from Washington, and intimated that for money she could give some valuable information. "If the government inspectors had done their duty there would have been no trouble," said he. "I knew they were there to see that the work was properly done and depended on them. You gentlemen will see how that was when you come to the works." Mr. Frick could not see how it benefited his men to slight their work, as it was of no financial advantage to them. He did not indorse their conduct in deceiving the inspectors, and thought they should have explained when it was necessary to deviate from the regular methods to secure the best results. Since taking the armor-plate contracts the company had invested \$3,000,000 in the plant and had never refused to buy any machinery that was recommended as necessary. Probably the plant could be duplicated now at less cost. Until the recent troubles the government inspectors had always told him they were greatly pleased with the work. Millard Hunsicker, assistant to Chairman

Frick, and who had been in charge of the armor plate department since last January, testified that he had no personal knowledge of the frauds. Mr. Hunsicker described certain plates for the Monterey which had been criticised. One of these, he said, had a number of small blowholes, not sufficient to hurt the plate. It was rejected at first, but subsequently the board of ordnance accepted it at a reduction of \$100 per ton. The largest blowhole he knew of was in the barbette of the New York, about an inch and a half deep. Mr. Hunsicker said the man who claimed to have manipulated the test machine was an inexperienced boy, who probably exaggerated the manipulation in order to get money from the government. As to another witness, Shepard, Mr. Hunsicker said he was a favored employe, whose wages had been advanced and who would have been given an important position, yet with a view of securing a profit from the government he turned up as a witness against the com-

Representative Dolliver asked about the "fake" record testified to as kept by Superintendent Kline. Mr. Hunsicker said he knew nothing of such record, but he considered the explanation given in Kline's testimony a reasonable one. He believed the action of Kline was done with good reason. Witness had no knowledge of the plugging of blowholes in armor plates without the sanction of the government inspectors. Mr. Hunsicker furnished a statement of the number of armor plates made from the beginning of the old contract (November, 1890) to June 1, 1894. This showed a total of 1.506 plates made, of which 905 were shipped, 153 condemned and forty-eight were on hand. Of the 905 shipped, 662 were regular armor plates and the remainder were small plates for conning towers, etc. Most of the plates condemned had been condemned by the action of the company itself. As some of the members of the committee wanted to go to the Senate, an adjournment was taken at this point until to-morrow.

Denver Bankers Sentenced.

DENVER, Col., July 24.-Judge Hallett, in the United States Court, to-day over-ruled the motion of J. F. Cochran and A. R. Sayre for a new trial and sentenced them to five years each in the United States prison at Joliet, Ill. Cochran and Sayre were the president and treasurer, respectively, of the First National Bank at Del Norte, and the offense for which they were arrested and convicted was sending false reports of the condition of the bank workers in the cause of tariff reform, he I to the Controller of the Currency.

NORTH POLE VICTIMS

WELLMAN'S ARCTIC EXPEDITION BE-LIEVED TO HAVE FOUNDERED.

Report from Norway that It Was Probably Crushed by an Iceberg-

Cook's Vessel Disabled.

LONDON, July 24.-Carl Siewers writes to the Standard that he is in receipt of advices from Norway that leaves little doubt that the Wellman arctic expedition is lost. Experienced skippers, just returned from the Spitzbergen seas, express the same opinion, and Colonel Fielding, who accompanied Captain Nares's expedition in 1875, shares this belief. The Pall Mall Gazette is in receipt of similar advices from Tromso, all confirming the general belief in the fate of the expedition.

Arctic skippers report that the flow of

pack ice and its density this summer would prove irresistible to any vessel, however strong. They believe that the Ragnavald-Jarl has been crushed in the ice, and express the belief that there is a remote chance that the members of the Wellman expedition have been saved by managing to get upon an ice floe. In which case, they believe that the explorers are in a most dangerous position, as, they add, that it is most probable that the Ragnavald-Jarl was crushed without warning. Should the forebodings of the Arctic skippers prove true, and if the Ragnavald-Jarl was crushed without warning, it is probable that the members of the expedition were unable to take any large quantity of supplies with them upon the ice floe, even supposing that they succeeded in escaping. When questioned in regard to the effectiveness of the aluminium boats in such an emergency, the Arctic captains expressed the belief that they would be of no use in such ice as was flowing this summer. The last heard from the expedition it was at Danes island, off the northwest coast of Spitzbergen, where Professor Oyen remained alone with a dog to guard the provision depot established there.

Mr. Fielden, the owner of the yacht Saide. has received news of Professor Oyen's distress from Captain Johannsen, of the sloop Anna. Mr. Fielden instantly ordered the Saide to Danes island, and she reached that spot the next day, but only to be welcomed by the Professor's dog. Oyen was found in his bed in an almost dying condition. He had given up all hope of ever seeing the face of a human being again. Upon a table in the Professor's quarters was found a letter containing bitter reproaches against Wellman, whom he accused of having left him in the lurch. Wellman, according to Professor Oven, promised that a man should stay with him and share his frightful solitude. But it appears, at the last moment, Wellman decided that a man could not be spared, and so the Professor had to be content with the company of his faithful dog.

The Sade also reported that Professor Oyen was so badly provisioned when he was found that his early death appeared inevitable. But in spite of his sufferings and the thought that death was hovering over him, the Professor refused to be taken off Danes island, insisting upon remaining there, faithful to his trust, even though death was the result of his continuing at his post of Arctic solitude. The Saide left a quantity of provisions with the Professor and some medicines of which he stood in great need. Thus was Professor Oyen left in camp with his brute friend, probably to die on Danes island, another victim added to the long list of persons who have given their lives in the cause of Arctic explora-

Mr. Fielden, the owner of the yacht Saide, writes to the Standard as follows: "When I met Prof. Oyen at Dane's island he declined to give any information in regard to the plans of the Wellman expedition, declaring that Mr. Wellman had pledged him not to divulge the arrangements or anything concerning the expedition." Fielden thinks that even if the Ragnavold-Jarl was crushed there is no reason for anxiety with regard to the fate of the party, because they could, under almost any circumstances, make good their retreat to Dane's island. He advises Mr. Wellman's friends to send a ship from Tromso to the island with supplies in September, if nothing more is heard from the expedition in the meantime.

No Cause for Apprehension. CHICAGO, July 24.-The following reply to an inquiry has been received:

"CHICAGO, July 24. "To General Manager the Associated Press-The fact that there was so much floating ice this year led Mr. Wellman to believe before he left Norway that his vessel, the Ragnavald-Jarl, could get further north than any ship had ever reached be-Private cablegrams to the Herald from Tromsoe say that even if the vessel is lost there is no reason for anxiety for the expedition and the crew, which is undoubtedly upon the ice somewhere, making its way toward the pole. When Mr. Wellman left Tromsoe it was with the understanding that the vessel should come back and bring reports of the expedition up to the time he could send messengers back to it from some distance in the interior, and undoubtedly the vessel is waiting at some point for such communications. He arranged that the vessel should return some time between July 15 and Aug. 1, but possibly the vessel might be still later. It was to return to Norway to coal up and to prepare for the return trip to bring Mr. Wellman back, which would require it to leave about Aug. 15, consequently there is no occasion for alarm until after that date. "JAMES W. SCOTT,
"Publisher the Chicago Herald."

Cook's Expedition Disabled. ST. JOHNS, N. F., July 24.-Dr. Cook's Arctic expedition returned to this port today, the steamer Miranda having been damaged in a collision with an iceberg, The accident occurred at 8:20 o'clock a. m., July 17, during a dense fog, about five miles northwest of Belle isle. The vessel was running at a good rate of speed, and the ice was not sighted until close at hand. The engines were promptly reversed, but the momentum carried the ship head on, striking squarely on the stem. Two bow plates were cracked and the forward rail was smashed. The hawse pipe on the starboard side was broken, rendering it useless. There was no damage beneath the water line. The vessel put in at Cape Charles Harbor, Labrador, where temporary repairs were effected, and the University of Pennsylvania Labrador exploring party was landed. The Miranda was thoroughly overhauled here, and will probably proceed to Greenland in a few days. All on board are well.

WILL WED PEIXOTO'S DAUGHTER.

Son of a Rich New Yorker Captures the Pride of Brazil.

NEW YORK, July 24.- The latest international engagement has just been announced. W. Lee Simmonds, a popular member of the best set here, has just made public the news of his betrothal. His affianced bride is a daughter of President Peixoto, chief executive of the Brazilian republic, whose actermined stand against the revolutionists and great prominence in South American politics recently made him familiar to the people of this country. There is quite a romantic side to the story. Young Simmonds is the son of Her-

man Simmonds, for many years a wellknown coffee operator in this city, with large interests in South American trade. The young man is engaged in his father's business house. A short time ago he was sent upon a business trip to Brazil. Wine there he met the daughter of the President. Occupied though he was with the details of business, he nevertheless managed to improve an acquaintance which soon ripened into friendship, and finally the young couple exchanged their vows and became engaged, As may be imagined, keen interest is felt in the affair here. The Simmondses have for the past six years occupied a handsome house in Watchung avenue. The lucky young man, who is only twenty-six years of age, and very handsome, is much liked, and was looked upon as one of the most eligible parties in the neighborhood. It is not known where the pair will live after the marriage. Herman Simmonds went to New Orleans early in January and opened business there. His family will follow him in the fall, and after that young Simmonds will take charge of the New York branch of the firm. But little is known of the future bride. She is said to be beauti-The wedding will take place in the

Justice Field Prefers the Coast. SAN FRANCISCO, July 24,-A letter from by the judiciary of the United

Supreme Justice Stephen J. Field has been States Court and the judiciary and bar of California Supreme Court, in which Justice Field, in response to the previous rejuest of his correspondents, states that he will decline the offer of a transfer to the New York circuit and remain in the Pa-

cific coast circuit.